

THE "STAR" OFFICE IS LOCATED ON D STREET, SECOND DOOR WEST FROM THE JUNCTION OF TWELFTH STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEARLY OPPOSITE FRENCH'S "IRVING HOTEL."

The large circulation of the Star makes it the most desirable advertising medium in the District. It has more readers in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, than all the other Washington dailies combined.

AGENCIES FOR THE STAR.

Persons in Baltimore wishing to subscribe for the Daily Evening Star, can have it delivered to them on the evening of its issue, by faithful carriers, by leaving their names at the store of CATHER & BROS., corner of Holliday and Baltimore streets. At WASHINGTON, DEL., E. S. R. BUTLER, 114 Market street, will, and to the delivery of the Star. At Annapolis, Md., NORMAN LESLIE will act as Agent for the delivery of the Star on the evening of its issue.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Yearly advertisers will be charged for all space over the number of squares contracted for, in proportion to the excess to the whole sum agreed for. The square (ten lines), changeable weekly, \$40 per line.

SPRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

The *Intelligencer* contains much of interest to-day in the way of correspondence, more especially from across the water. In a short editorial, that journal, speculating on the prospects of the European war, says that its probable duration is at present past the comprehension of man, as well as the changes in the Governments and States of Europe. The more of the latter, the better, it strikes us, as it will be hard indeed at this era to radically change an European government, except for the amelioration of the condition of the people. The *Intelligencer* also contains an extract from the "Nation," of Brussels, giving interesting particulars of what is now termed the "Revolutionary Dinner," not before known in this country. It was certainly of such a character—the company assembled and the sentiments expressed—as to justify the European press who may not know that, under our system, the private bearing of persons in the position of Mr. Saunders, is not looked to by their Government at home, in holding the Government of the United States to a quasi responsibility for George's "high-fallutin'."

The Union, asking "who are the advocates of force?"—answers, the Abolitionists—and argues to make good that position. The same journal compliments Mr. Boscawen on his success with the six-steamer bill, and prepares the faithful for a drubbing to-day, in Connecticut, by piling up before their eyes all the terrible things "Democracy" has to contend with on "this occasion only," as they say in the play-bills. Mr. Bennett's very able minority report of the House Public Land Committee on the scheme of Miss Dix, for the donation of lands for the insane in the different States and territories, is also to be found in yesterday's Union.

The *Sentinel* discusses its little question with the Union relative to sharing the public printing, arguing that in carrying out Senator Badger's resolution on the subject, the Senate are but very patriotically and manfully discharging a public duty—and all that sort of thing. The same journal very properly deprecates distinct organizations of foreigners among us, and argues to show that their legitimate result will be a stronger Native American organization against them, than has heretofore existed in the United States.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF MISS ROBERTSON.

Mr. Marshall has re-engaged Miss Robertson for six nights longer, at the conclusion of which time the National will be closed for the season. On Saturday evening a large audience convened at the National—the largest of the season, excepting the engagement of Forrest—to witness the matchless personations of this lady. She played admirably, and was warmly applauded throughout. We predicted that Miss R. would draw fine houses before she left Washington, and we knew that it was only necessary for the people to see her to induce them to appreciate and reward her talents.

To-night she appears in two favorite characters.

A bill is before the Judicial Committee of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which provides that when an editor, proprietor or publisher, is sued for libel, he may offer in defence evidence to show that the facts, when published with good motives, were justifiable, and necessary for public information. Another section provides that no editor, proprietor or publisher shall be indictable for any measure or act of any person in his employment, unless said act is committed with his or their consent. A very sensible measure.

Joe Shillingham has sent us the April number of the "New York Monthly," which contains a continuation of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," illustrated and a large amount of interesting matter.

The journeymen painters and house carpenters, of Cincinnati, are on a strike for higher wages.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The *Gadsden Treaty* is just now the only subject matter before Congress—that is, actually being considered at this time—in which many lobby members appear to be interested. The Garayites are against it, while the Scottites are for it, under the impression that they are strong enough in the Senate to accomplish its amendment, so as to secure for their scheme its quasi recognition (in the treaty) as an interest which this Government will have the right to protect, if it shall see fit to do so at any future time.

We regret to have to write, that there is apparently no side to the subject in which the lobby does not appear to have an intense interest; while we are gratified in being able to say to our readers that it is very clear to all who listen to what is being said around them daily on the subject, that it is being more thoroughly sifted before the Senate, than ever was an American treaty before. Its every possible point, and the future bearing of its every point, are doubtless being clearly ascertained, and will duly enter into the verdict which the Senate are making up upon it. So far, the impression made on the public mind in Washington by what the world has heard of the debate is, that it has demonstrated that the territory proposed to be ceded to us, is industrially considered, worth much more than was at first supposed. Indeed, it now seems to be very generally admitted, that General Gadsden's original representations concerning it (published in Charleston newspapers) which were hoisted by many presses, are in the main all correct. The only objection of apparent force to the ratification of the treaty, which we hear mooted, is that it will furnish Santa Anna with money that may eventually be used against us. This strikes us unfavorably, because we believe that it will not be long before England or France, jealous of the certainty of our coming acquisition of Cuba, and of the rapid strides of American South American and Pacific ocean commerce, will gladly furnish Santa Anna the money he requires, for a territorial foothold in Mexico, from which either of those Governments may fancy that we can be checkmated, in the end. We have taken upon the impression that this consideration had much to do in determining the President of the United States to send the treaty in to the Senate. It is hardly to be hoped that Cuba will much longer fail to be a subject of actual war on our part.

A vigorous effort at revolution there, would certainly involve us. Hourly, the Crocotes of the island are growing stronger (in becoming more enlightened). The means of Spain for the work of keeping them in their present political condition, are decreasing in ratio with their means of freeing themselves of the yoke of Spanish despotism. The final struggle is thus hastening apace. All thoughtful and sensible persons here realize the fact; while we find none such in Washington who fail to approve what seems to be understood to be the earnest desire of the American Executive, to leave no stone unturned to have our matters so arranged with Mexico, as that when the struggle shall come, the affair may not be greatly complicated by the attitude in which Mexico may stand towards us. That is, as in that of readiness to shelter hostile European armies while engaged in warring on us nominally in protection of the rights of Spain in and to Cuba.

The Tariff.—It is generally believed in Washington by the thinking, that the friends (in Congress) of land donations in aid of the construction of railroads, have made up their minds to assist in carrying the most ultra projects for changing the existing tariff of duties on imports, which may be mooted are the close of the session. We are satisfied that this is a mistaken idea. As yet, nothing of the sort has been determined on by any half dozen of these gentlemen, however sore they may feel over the defeat of their plans for the advantage of their immediate constituents. The friends of the existing customs system need not fear that they will act on any such principle. They come here to legislate for the whole Union, and will, doubtless, vote upon the tariff question with an eye single to the common interest of the Confederacy. The Committee of Ways and Means are now engaged in framing a bill for the reduction of duties, where that can be done with propriety, or, rather, in collecting and arranging information to allow them to commence putting such a bill in shape shortly. It is in able, experienced, and industrious hands, and will, doubtless, receive the support of the whole Democratic party in both Houses, without regard to section of the Union, with but inconsiderable exceptions, caused only by the fact that the details of the bill may be conceived to be likely to operate more unfavorably than those of the present law on the interests of the few Northern and Eastern members, who will prove the exceptions. On the other hand, we have reason to believe that it will be sustained by, perhaps, one nominally Whig vote for every Democratic vote that may be cast against it.

It is further understood that the Committee of Ways and Means are much inclined to steer very close to the track, in this connection, laid down in the able expose of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject; their investigations, step by step, assuring them, as they proceed, of the wisdom of the well-matured suggestions of that officer, who, it is well known, is by no means guided by hostility in his own breast, to any great American interest, in the tariff recommendations it has been his duty to make to the National Legislature.

In the present condition of business before Congress, it strikes us as being next to impossible that any regular bill to this end can be disposed of, ere the present session terminates. There are at least fifty gentlemen in the two Houses who would, of course, like to give the world their views on such a topic; and, under existing laws, we may write it down certain that fifty hours of the rapidly advancing session must be devoted to it, if it be proposed to pass it ere the members return to their homes. Nebraska and twenty other nearly equally important subjects have precedence of it, and must be got out of the way. Thus, we believe that the bill will be reported and considered, but left undisposed of, to occupy its regular place on the calendar at the next session. In the meanwhile, Senators and Representatives will avail themselves of the opportunity of sounding their respective constituents on the subject during the recess.

As for an attempt to compass a general revision of the tariff by a series of amendments to some bill, to be debated only in five minutes' speeches, as is proposed by many to be done, the notion is preposterous. The subject is of too vast importance to the future of the country, to admit of its disposition under any such treatment.

Funny.—The anti-Bentonites of Missouri are just now up to their eyes in a mare's nest, all about the determination of the Scott party in the last presidential election, to take up and run Col. Benton in 1856, as the man for their purpose, to a T. The *St. Louis Herald*, of the 27th ultimo, contains a letter from New York, unfolding the plan in detail, and crediting the conductors of the New York *Tribune* with its authorship.

We can relieve the fears of these gentlemen.

The Scott party act on principle in the selection of their candidates. They are the men of the Whig party most devoted to its time-honored principles. They are the only public men who construe the rights and duties of the General Government according to what were held to be the Whig doctrines in the palmiest days of the Whig party. No man in public life is more strongly committed against every doctrine which the Scott leaders regard as essential for the well-being of the country, than Colonel Benton, except on slavery issues; and however fixed their views upon such questions, the Scott-party leaders are too well informed and wise, as statesmen, to sacrifice the great interests of capital (of which they and their predecessors have been the efficient guardians since the foundation of the Government) to the chimera of electing some one for the sake of saying that they have participated in his election, the force of whose administration, if elected, cannot fail to be directed principally against the interests by which they are particularly sustained.

Washington is the only point at which correct impressions of the giant intentions of party leaders are to be ascertained. The idea of this New York correspondent of the *St. Louis Herald* is scouted by the Scott-party leaders here. So, the anti-Bentonites of St. Louis, who are famous for seeing snakes, if they be recollecting, may dismiss their present fears.

An Important Treasury Department Ruling.—In answer to a recent inquiry, the proper accounting officer of the Treasury rules that where an appropriation has been made, or mistake, been paid over to a party not legally entitled to the money, the party who may be so legally entitled, cannot be paid by the Treasury Department, the appropriation being exhausted; and that his only remedy is in asking Congress to make a second appropriation to the same end. Such an occurrence, however, is known to have taken place but in two cases since the organization of the Treasury Department.

Resignation of the U. S. Charge at Turin.—We apprehend that the last mail from Europe brought to the President of the United States the formal resignation of Mr. Daniel U. S. charge to Turin, whom we may shortly expect to find again on the tripod of the *Richmond Examiner*. There can be no doubt that his resignation is now in Washington.

Senator Elect Pugh.—The announcement in Cincinnati papers that this gentleman is about to speak at a pro-Nebraska bill meeting in that city, has caused a flutter in abolition circles here. It was thought, not long since, among the ultra opponents of the bill, that they had succeeded in inducing Mr. P. to sympathize with them.

The Chargee to Buenos Ayres, now filled by Mr. John S. Pendleton, of Virginia, a very staunch Whig, it is believed, will very shortly be placed in the hands of some supporter of the Administration. The Democratic politicians of Congress, we are satisfied, conceive that Mr. P. will be recalled in thirty days, the difficulty being only in determining upon whom to bestow the position.

New Light Houses Established on the Coast of Texas, and Keepers thereof Appointed.—At Clopper's bar, Wm. Hull, at \$400 per annum.

At Red Fish bar, Peter Nelson, principal, at \$500 per annum, and Nathan Edwards, assistant, at \$300 per annum.

At Half Moon shoal, Daniel Davis, principal, at \$300 per annum, and Wm. McCoy, assistant, at \$200 per annum.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On Saturday, the 1st of April, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stocks..... \$22,704 96  
For the payment of other Treasury debts..... 59,522 80  
For the Customs..... 3,543 09  
Covered into the Treasury from—

For the Navy Department..... 953,181 92  
For the Interior Department..... 2,265 13

PERSONAL.

..... The Richmond Whig announces that Major C. C. Shields, formerly of Lynchburg, Va., has purchased an interest in the Whig.

..... The New York Day Book in commenting on the Mirror's "Antecedents of Mr. Cutting," says:

"So it seems that Mr. Cutting is a duelist, a pugilist, and a bully. When we send such men to Congress, it is time to shut our mouths about Southern duels and bragging."

..... Italian journalists mention that Rubini, the celebrated tenor, has just died at Romano, in Bergamo, in his 60th year.

..... Mr. J. D. Holbrook, the Ex-City Treasurer of Williamsburg, N. Y., who has been charged with embezzling some \$120,000 of the city funds, has been examined before Major Wall, and committed to the county jail in default of bail to the amount of \$20,000.

..... In the case of Theodore Rossi, the New York post office clerk, the jury would not agree and were discharged. Rossi has been released in ten thousand dollars bail. Another trial is to be had, making the third.

..... Ezekiah Stokes, Esq., was, on Saturday last, elected Mayor of Portsmouth, Va.

..... In an article which we copied from the New York Mirror, it was stated that Mr. Cutting had been elected to the office of Mayor of New York.

..... Election in Connecticut to-day: Samuel Ingham, Democrat, and Henry Dutton, Whig, are candidates for Governor.

..... The Rhode Island election comes off on Wednesday: Wm. W. Hopkins is the Whig, and Amos Vespasi is Potter the Democratic candidate for Governor.

..... "Potomac," who knows as much about the movements on the political chess board as the next one, writing from on this city to the Baltimore Patriot, says:

"By the way, it is whispered among the circles of politicians here, who are initiated into the secrets of the fact, that Mr. Ewing's visit to this city on this occasion, is not so much to attend to business he may have before the Supreme Court, or before Congress or the Executive Department, as it is to look about and cast about among the Whig members of both Houses of Congress and other leading Whigs here, with a view to have the Whig party re-organized and prepared for the next Presidential campaign, to be in John Bell's hands, in a position commensurate with his great ability, statesmanship, high-souled integrity and exalted private character. In this undertaking, I would be willing to go with Mr. Ewing, although I once thought I would never again go with him in anything."

..... King Oscar of Sweden has ordered a gold medal to be struck in honor of Lieutenant Maury.

..... The Baltimore Catholic Metropolitan Magazine publishes a long letter from M. Bellini to the Archbishop of Baltimore, dated at London, archbishops to the charges made against him in this country.

..... Messrs. Ingraham & Williamson of the Sunday Dispatch, have been held to bail in the sum of \$2,500 for a libel in charging John B. Hanks with receiving fees illegally.

..... The youngest son of the late Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., sailed from Boston, a few days since, on his first voyage, having chosen the life of a sailor for his profession.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.—After prayer, and the reading of the Journal.—Mr. Everett and Sumner presented memorial against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the latter also two from citizens of Boston, and the latter also two from a place in Indiana, and the other from Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Mr. Pettit presented a petition from the board and merchants of San Francisco, asking permission that \$50 gold pieces might be coined in the branch mint of that place. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cass presented a petition on the right of religious worship abroad, and moved to refer the report on the subject made during last Congress, by Mr. Underwood, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, might be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He likewise asked permission to take up the subject this day three weeks; allowed.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill to amend the act for paying certain claims in Virginia, and asked that it might be printed and referred to the Committee on Claims; allowed.

Mr. Pettit introduced a resolution of inquiry into the treaty made with the Pottawattomie Indians, and how far its stipulations had been carried out; agreed to.

Mr. Pease introduced a bill to re-examine the accounts between the United States and Maryland, which was read and referred to Committee.

Several private bills were then brought up from different committees, which were read and referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Morton introduced a resolution of inquiry respecting the contract for making the dock and railway at Pensacola, Florida, which was agreed to.

Mr. Shields brought up the joint resolution amending the appointment of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy.

Mr. Stuart proposed an amendment that the resolution should not apply to any State in which the number of Congressional districts should be reduced.

Mr. Adams proposed an amendment to the amendment, that no State should appoint more delegates than it had representatives.

Mr. Badger moved the postponement of the bill, which, with the consent of Mr. Shields, was agreed to.

Mr. Mason then moved that the Senate should go into an executive session, when the galleries were cleared of strangers.

HOUSE.—To-day, after the reading of the Journal—

Mr. Mace moved to suspend the rules to authorize the select committee on Ocean Mail Steamers to employ a clerk; rules not suspended.

Mr. Olds moved the suspension of the rules to permit him to report from the Post Office Committee the bill to increase the pay of deputy post-masters.

No quorum voting on this motion, a call of the House was ordered, when 137 members answered to their names; all further proceedings on the bill were suspended.

The bill was then suspended, Mr. Orr to report his bill. It was duly read twice.

Mr. Old moving to put the said bill on his passage, addressed the House at length explanatory of its provisions, and advocating its prompt passage.

The New York Herald has again turned a summer set on one of the great questions of the day. But a few weeks since the conductors of the "Satanic" were in favor of the passage of the Maine law, and went it strong for the prohibitory law then before the New York legislature. In yesterday's issue of that journal, while commenting upon the veto of Gov. Seymour, and the refusal of the Senate to pass the prohibitory bill without the Governor's approval, the *Herald* says:

"We shall characterize the prohibitory bill in the terms which it deserves when we say that its principle is unconstitutional and tyrannical, and its details monstrous. We assert that no Legislature has any right to interfere with the eating, drinking, or clothing of private individuals—that if it has the right to declare certain eatables or drinkables illegal, it has likewise the right to compel men to wear black coats instead of blue, or blue instead of black. The domestic relations of citizens, in these particulars, are beyond the scope and province of legislation."

The revenue cutter Campbell has arrived at Norfolk, Va., from her winter cruise, having sailed over three thousand miles, spoke three hundred and fifty vessels, relieved ten in distress, and saved four lives.

The number of deaths in New York during the past week was 436, showing a decrease of 77 on the mortality of the previous week.

The plasterers have, in a manifesto, declared for \$25 per day instead of 17 shillings. The bricklayers have also struck; in fact, nearly all the mechanics are on a strike. The steam boiler makers and other workers in iron, held a meeting on Friday evening to devise means for an increase of wages without a strike.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

SNOW IN RUSSIA.—From the interior of Russia it is reported that the snow was lying everywhere, and in many places was from five to seven feet, seriously hindering the marching of troops. For 60 or 70 versts round Odessa the snow had melted, making the ground spongy and impassable.

HOW TO RAISE THE WIND.—A wealthy Odessa merchant thought himself very generous when he subscribed 10,000 rubles towards paying the expenses of war. The Emperor Nicholas, however, was of a different opinion, and gave orders that he should fully equip two cavalry regiments, and maintain them for two years.

THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—The important news received from Constantinople by the mail of the 27th instant is, that the Sultan has promised to accede to the demands of the four Powers relative to the emancipation of the Christians in Turkey. The negotiations are still pending, but the assurances of the Porte are said to be satisfactory and positive. The papers state, with what truth remains to be seen, that the question will be settled by means of a special firman, and a proclamation on the part of the Sultan, "The Christians," is written, "will receive back their arms, and as far as it is feasible, the elements hostile to Christianity will be removed from the province."

BAD PROSPECT FOR BRANDY DRINKERS. A letter from one of the large Brandy houses in Rochelle, France, speaking of the grape crop this year, says: "The sickness or disease which proved so fatal to our grape crop last year is again appearing in our vineyards. On cutting the wood, it has a black appearance instead of looking green as the healthy vine should do."

ALIFORNIA FLOUR.—The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce a short time since, received from San Francisco a small tin box containing a few pounds of flour. The flour has been baked into biscuit, and both in color and flavor proves equal to the best extra Genesee.

The party who transmitted the flour is sanguine in regard to the great wheat producing capabilities of California.

BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTIMORE, April 1-10 P. M. I learn that certain parties here design establishing a new Sunday paper. The present "Weekly Dispatch," by Messrs. Cloud, since it dropped the name of Sunday Dispatch, is generally put to press about 7 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and circulated the same evening; hence the field being again open for a legitimate Sunday paper; going to press late on Saturday night and distributed on Sunday morning. The persons alluded to have contemplated the enterprise.

I observe that Governor Ligon has appointed about two hundred delegates from the State at large to attend the Southern Convention, which meets at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 10th instant. So far as Baltimore is concerned, His Excellency has been rather particular, especially among the editors, only two of whom, Mr. Abell, of the Sun, and Mr. Richardson, of the Argus, being favored with appointment. All the others have been very industriously overlooked. This partial compliance to the press does not argue sagacity. The American Patriot and Clipper are certainly entitled to equal consideration. My impression is that the Southern Convention is a very important one, and will make the *conferre honorabile* when he discovers the declaration I fear, however, that the number of delegates upon whom dependence may be placed for their attendance will be very small—probably not more than a dozen. A similar conclusion, in reference to the great Memphis Convention, of which so much was said, and yet only one legitimate delegate was there from Baltimore and only two from the whole State. Our Board of Trade, I believe, purpose appointing delegates who will guarantee their attendance, but none such have yet been found.

These Conventions do very well to talk about—to make a show in the newspapers—also, for feasting, spouting, and pillification; but their real practical utility, for the most part, has been very manifestly. Business must be made by action. There are laws governing trade beyond and above the control of Conventions. Let these be attended to, and commercial cities and great trading divisions of industry, and will be, rivals in business. This is natural and right. We must look at home first, and if anything is wanting to be done there, do it.

Again, I saw my friend, the Hon. Joshua Vansant, to-day, among his constituents' looking well and in good spirits. He always meets a hearty welcome.

I learn that Mr. Oliver Norris, a well known merchant of this city, died last night. In speaking of the deceased to a friend, a few days ago, I omitted to mention that he was entirely a self-taught scholar, having studied and mastered the various dead and living languages without the aid of a tutor—the same also in regard to the various abstruse sciences. Within the past year he had acquired the arts of stenography and phonography, being now able to read and write them with ease.

Mr. Goodall, of your Washington Variete, is again at the Charleston Convention, and with great success. He is decidedly a trump in the way of acting, and has gained many admirers. I shall endeavor, if time permits, to pay him my respects to-morrow night. Dawson, also a favorite, is soon to open a new place of amusement, where, for a few cents, he will give the ideal. He is about establishing a splendid restaurant in Fayette street, two doors from the First Presbyterian Church.

THE EXCESS OF THE AMOUNT OF revenue collected at Boston for the quarter ending on Friday, over the corresponding quarter last year, is \$373,981.89. There was, on the 31st ult., upwards of \$4,000,000 in the sub-treasury there.

THE PRESENT FORCE OF THE AUSTRIAN army is 520,000, including the reserve, and the 80,000 so-called veterans.

TREASURY NOTES Outstanding April 1, 1854.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, April 1, 1854. Amount outstanding of the several issues of 2nd July, 1846, as per records of this office..... \$103,661 04

Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office..... 7,960 00

Amount outstanding of the issue of 1st of January, 1847, as per records of this office..... 2,490 00

Do not cancelled notes in the hands of accounting officers, all under acts prior to 2d July, 1846..... 160 00

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

..... \$113,911 04

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Showing the amount at his credit in the Treasury, with assistant treasurers and designated depositories, and in the Mint and branches, by returns received to Monday, March 27, 1854; the amount for which drafts have been issued, but not then repaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from depositories, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In what place.	
Treasury of the United States, Washington, D. C.	\$388,029 99
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, Massachusetts	5,211 16
Assistant Treasurer, New York, New York	5,116,063 36
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,626,226 28
Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, South Carolina	87,542 09
Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans, Louisiana	430,257 20
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, Missouri	2,484,084 18
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, California	1,022,934 41
Depository at Buffalo, New York	5,553 43
Depository at Baltimore, Maryland	103,994 29
Depository at Richmond, Virginia	54,141 15
Depository at Norfolk, Virginia	14,141 91
Depository at Wilmington, North Carolina	20,152 91
Depository at Savannah, Georgia	116,131 29
Depository at Mobile, Alabama	231,073 05
Depository at Nashville, Tennessee	20,817 99
Depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	20,173 04
Depository at St. Paul, Minnesota	45,468 25
Depository at Dubuque, Iowa	20,313 94
Depository at Little Rock, Arkansas	135,003 13
Depository at St. Louis, Missouri	1,340 19
Depository at Chicago, Illinois	1,340 19
Depository at Detroit, Michigan	1,340 19
Depository at Tallahassee, Florida	1,340 19
Suspense account	\$2,000 00
Treasury of the United States, Philadelphia, Penn.	\$2,000 00
Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, N. C.	32,000 00
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, La.	32,000 00
	\$2,000 00
Deduct suspense account	
Add difference in transfers	
Nett amount subject to draft	
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, New York	
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, Philadelphia	
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, New Orleans	
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer, St. Louis	
Transfers ordered to the Mint of the United States	
Transfers ordered to branch mint of the United States	
Transfers ordered from assistant treasurer at Boston	
Transfers ordered from assistant treasurer at New York	
Transfers ordered from assistant treasurer at New Orleans	
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer at St. Louis	
Transfers ordered to assistant treasurer at San Francisco	
Transfers ordered to depository at Mobile, Alabama	
Transfers ordered to depository at Cincinnati, Ohio	
Transfers ordered to depository at Jeffersonville, Ind.	
Transfers ordered from mint of the United States	